

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK
HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.Subscriptions and Advertisements will be
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as in New York.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 263

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—
CONJIL SOGAL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr.
and Mrs. Barney Williams.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—THE
KIDNEY FAMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
THE SCHOOL FOR CANDID, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11
P. M. Miss Fanny Foxworth, Mrs. Sara Jewett, Lewis
James, Charles Fisher.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue—
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue—NEGRIO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 56 Broadway—Parisian Can-can Dancers, at 8 P. M.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue—THOMAS' CON-
CERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street—NEGRIO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth
streets—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.BAILEY'S CIRCUS.
Foot of Houston street, East River, at 1 P. M. and 8 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.COLISEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-third street—PARIS BY
NIGHT, at 7:45 P. M.WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Third street—DEARER THAN
LIFE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. J. L. Toole.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street—ROMEO JAFFIER
JUNKIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Lehigh,
with WILLIE HUE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr.
L. L. Davenport.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 63 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M.LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street and Sixth avenue—LA PRINCESSE
DE TRIZONIE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mlle.
Alme, Mlle. Nelly.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cloudy and
breezing, afterwards clearing up.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were
moderately active and closed firm. Gold was
steady at 109½.THE PROSPECT PARK CLUB conducted its
miniature yacht races yesterday on the lake.
The Osceola and the Hurricane were the win-
ning boats.JUDGE WALTON, of the Supreme Court of
Maine, has decided that the liquor law is in
full force in that State. The argument for
its supposed repeal has not, in his opinion,
the merit of plausibility.THE EXPULSION OF DANISH SYMPATHIZERS
from Schleswig is now attributed to a plan of
Bismarck to compel Denmark to enter the
German Bund. But the theory needs better
confirmation before it can be seriously de-
bated.THE PRESIDENT has replied to the protest of
Governor Brown, of Tennessee, in regard
to the interference of the general govern-
ment with State affairs, and justifies
his action on the ground that
it is a duty which is imposed upon him by
the constitution. Senator Brown has
thanked Governor Brown for his energetic
measures to secure the arrest and punishment
of the assassins at Trenton Jail.AT CREEDMOOR yesterday the fifth contest
took place for the Remington diamond badge,
which was on this occasion won by Mr. Hep-
burn. The Irish riflemen were present and
took much interest in the contest, and
some of them participated.THE STEAMSHIP CONFERENCE between the
representatives of the North Atlantic com-
panies will likely turn out for the benefit
of the passengers and emigrants, as twelve or
fifteen dollars for a trip to Liverpool is bring-
ing fares down with a vengeance. Some of
the companies will be compelled to give way
under the pressure.THE RECENT OUTRAGE of a Jersey City
policeman upon a young man has ended in
the death of the latter. This pistol shooting
and clubbing are too frequently committed by
officers without any just reason, and the man
who shot young Bagley ought not to escape
with a reprimand. And what is to be done
with Graham, the policeman who arrested the
respectable ladies?THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE has been so se-
vere that aid to the inhabitants of different
parts of Nebraska and the Northwest has been
found absolutely essential. A society has
been formed in Omaha for this purpose, and
General Brislin is the agent of the society for
the distribution of the stores and supplies.
The purpose is a good one, and it is in every
respect deserving of support."THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY."—It appears
that the hunters of Kentucky, who have been
hunting for certain outlaws, have found a
hand of them in Jackson, Breathitt county,
who are somewhat difficult to handle. Ac-
cordingly Colonel Clark, State Commander-in-
Chief, has organized a body of several hun-
dred troops in Louisville, and provided with
two pieces of artillery, they are on the march
to Jackson to look after said band of outlaws.
They are barricaded in the Court House, and
these two pieces of artillery are to be used in
opening the doors. From the demoralization
of the war Kentucky remains in a deplorable
unreconstructed condition.Science or Scripture? Which?—The
Issues of the New Philosophy.

It is not a little significant that just at this
time, when Christendom is convulsed with the
conflict between high and low church factions,
the most deadly blow has been struck at
Christianity itself. This has been struck, not
in a stealthy manner under the fifth rib, but
directly and defiantly, by the assembled rep-
resentatives of science, through its chosen
chief, at Belfast; and, when the deed was
done, no cry of horror rose, but only the ap-
plause of the great Congress. It now trans-
pires that when, just as the British Associa-
tion was about to adjourn and one of its
members offered a paper—"A Plea for Peace
Between Science and Theology"—it was re-
jected, and thus the seal of approval of Mr.
Tyndall's address formally put.

The undisputed attempt to sweep away the
bulwarks of Christianity by those claiming to
speak for science must awaken profound at-
tention and elicit the analytic test of the re-
asoning by which science seeks to justify itself.
The issue is not made between science and
the various church systems or the varied in-
terpretations put upon the Scriptures. It is
made directly against the Scriptures them-
selves, and we are thus confronted with the
startling alternative, "Scripture or Science:
Which?"

The great policy of modern scientists of
the Tyndall and Huxley school is to transfer
the fight to the domain of molecular physics.
One of the latest terms invented by Mr. Hux-
ley to represent his ideas is "sensitive
molecules," by which he means material
atoms having the power not only of exercising
thought, but of generating thought, feeling,
volition and whatever else characterizes mind.
This "weapon of air," like so many others of
the same texture forged in the busy brain of
his inventor, will doubtless be brandished with
vast effect by the many scientific followers of
Mr. Huxley. While no sensible antagonist
will care to wrest it from them it is another
proof of the unscientific charlatanism sought
to be imposed on a credulous age, but which
needs only to be noticed in order to be de-
tected. Evolution can gain nothing by shift-
ing the proposed inquiry regarding the so-
called law of the universe from the domain
of the visible and tangible to that of molecu-
lar physics. If the physical cosmos is under
the reign of law, as it is claimed, that law
makes no distinction between great and
small. The snowdrop and the avalanche
must fall in obedience to the same law.
The hypothetical atom, under the influence
of the sun's heat, must expand accord-
ing to the same rule by which the tropical
ocean is dilated. And if in the grand work-
shops of nature, open to the inspection of the
peasant and philosopher alike, the evolution-
ist can find no adequate demonstration of his
system, his recourse to the molecular world,
which recedes even from the gaze of the
microscope, is a confession of his conscious
failure.

Half a century ago it was attempted to con-
found Scripture by an appeal to the testimony
of the rocks. Geology, in the arid of a
novice unable to combine its discoveries with
the oracles of Christianity, like Martin Luther
(when he could not explain one of the Aposto-
lic epistles), rudely rejected all that it
could not understand. On the contrary,
the endeavor has been earnestly made, even
ad nauseam, to reconcile the hypotheses of
geology with the Scriptural record of crea-
tion; and, very justly, the divines who have
endeavored this have been snubbed by the men
of science. The truth is there is no reconcil-
ation between the Mosiac record and the hy-
potheses of modern geology. One or the other
must give way and Christians must make
their election. A few years ago a dis-
tinguished Fellow of the Royal So-
ciety, Mr. Philip Henry Gosse, very
strikingly brought out the idea that the
physical creation could not have existed other-
wise than in direct and manifest subordination
to a human headship. A world full of sentient
beings without a responsible, intelligent Head
is an idea wholly foreign (even from the
standpoint of natural religion) to all that we
can conceive of an intelligent Deity's order-
ings. The unity conspicuous in all nature
precludes the thought of a world without a
presiding authority. Scientific theorists
assert that death—violent, painful death—was
in the world through uncounted ages before
man existed, and represent a prehistoric con-
dition of things destitute of every vestige of
government. The human mind recoils from
this as unworthy of its own wisdom, and in-
finitely so of a Divine power. Such a reign
of death as the geologist tells us took place
in the prehuman eras (the older pliocene for-
mations of the tertiary period being vast cem-
eteries of the animal life) show conclusively
that some great catastrophe had befallen
the world and brought ruin upon it—a
condition of things for which science has
never proposed any solution half so plausible
as that of Scripture. The Scriptural solution
(that "sin entered into the world and death by
sin") only announces a principle upon which
society has based all its legislation and en-
forced all its moral codes, viz.:—That sin must
inevitably bring punishment. But the scientific
solution of the geologists "facts" lands
us in the dense fog of speculation. Nay, it
brings us to a point where every sane mind
necessarily cannot but refuse to advance;
for it involves the intolerable supposition
that the Creator left His innocent handiwork
in the lordship of death and under the sway
of forces which in the successive terrestrial
strata had piled graveyards upon grave-
yards filled with the remains of earth's fairest
flora and fauna. Geology's facts can be solved
only by Scripture. The infidel may well
spurn the new philosophy, so flippantly pro-
mulgated at Belfast, as an insult to his rational
nature. How much more the Christian?
Others may go to the Bible for their theology
and to nature for their science. But he can-
not divorce the two, and will not part with
the certainty of the inspired chronology for
the vague probabilities of science, however
they may be heaped up.

Those who simply ridicule Professor Tynd-
all must not, however, imagine that they
answer him. The undisputed rank which
both he and Mr. Huxley hold in science
makes even their speculations of more im-
portance to the reasoning portion of the world
than the arguments of the uneducated and
empiric. We have had the pain of reading
attacks upon their recent theories which were
evidently made by persons not qualified either
by scientific or theological information to deal

with the subject at all. Such sweeping, mean-
ingless accusations do the cause of true reli-
gion no service, but rather bring its intelli-
gent advocacy into disrepute. While we
cannot agree with Professors Huxley and
Tyndall in their new theories of creation, and
have endeavored to answer their arguments,
we have not confused science with dogmatism.
The true place to meet these modern theorists
is upon the ground of reason, common to all,
and there to refute their erroneous opinions
and to establish the true principles of human
belief.

The Horror at Fall River.

Another of those awful calamities for which
there seems to be no sure means of preven-
tion saddens our pages to-day. Yesterday
the Granite Mill, at Fall River, Mass., one of
those enormous woollen manufactories which
employ so many persons, caught fire early in
the morning, and the conflagration resulted in
terrible loss of life and injuries to scores
of helpless women and children. Imagination
cannot realize the scene when two hundred
girls are shut in the upper rooms of a mill
fifty or sixty feet from the ground, with the
flames beneath them and all methods of
escape cut off. The horrors of death by fire
are so great that human beings will court
almost any danger to escape from it. This
was the case at the Fall River mill. The fire
broke out in the fourth story, and the first
knowledge the girls on the fifth and sixth
floors had of its existence was the rolling
in upon them of a dense, suffocating
volume of smoke. They rushed to the stair-
case, and there were the ascending flames; to
the elevator, it was motionless; they turned
to the fire escapes, but they, too, were beyond
reach. In the terrible panic, too, were beyond
reached, these children—for they were no
more—leaped from the windows and
dashed their brains out on the stones below.
Forty persons, principally young
girls, were burned to death or killed by these
daring leaps from the pursuing flames, and
eighty more fatally or seriously injured. Of
these scenes our correspondence gives a too
painful picture.

The responsibility of this appalling calami-
ty may not be fixed with accuracy, but the
construction of the mill appears to have been
one of the principal causes of the unusually
large loss of life. There was but one
staircase by which four hundred per-
sons could have egress from the
mill. When the fire burst forth this
avenue was closed. Then the fire escapes
were only placed at the ends of the building,
and were inaccessible. Thus these poor chil-
dren were shut in a fiery furnace, and per-
ished by somebody's criminal recklessness.
The causes of the appalling calamity should
be strictly investigated, and those who are an-
swerable should be punished with all the se-
verity of the law.

Pulpit Topics To-day.

The Church of the Messiah, which has
been closed for a few weeks for improvements,
will be reopened to-day, when one of the
most eloquent men in the Unitarian denomina-
tion—Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago—
will preach. His morning theme will be
"The Church of the Living God," and his
evening theme, "What Tereh Did." If this
church could only appropriate Mr. Collyer to
their own service—and they would like to do
it—they might very soon rise above the sor-
rows and troubles which a series of mishaps
beyond their own control have brought upon
them. Mr. Hepworth will give his people
some encouragement in the Christian life and
will present Jesus as their first and greatest
necessity. He was the necessity to the Syro-
Phoenician woman whose daughter, of whom
we read in the gospels, was vexed with a
devil. Mr. MacArthur will speak first of
this mother's great faith and afterward of
Jesus' mightiness to save.

The Junior Dr. Tyng will speak of the great
salvation which the people need and which
Christ has provided for them, and Rev. Mr.
Smith will present Christ's claims on the
young and urge their acceptance of him. For-
getting the things that were behind Paul did
one thing of which Dr. Holme will speak this
morning—he pressed forward toward the mark
for the prize of his high calling as a minister
of Christ. Dr. Holme will also treat of Jesus
in the workshop as an example to other me-
chanics. Every man is known by his fruits,
and Dr. Deems will this morning speak of
some men and their fruits. Mr. Thomas will
make apparent the great distinction that exists
between "Christian Enterprise" and "Worldli-
ness," and will offer some wholesome advice
on both topics.

Dr. Fulton will discuss a subject which is
at this moment commanding national atten-
tion—namely, the condition of the South
and the theory of government by which it is
being ruined. He will also speak about
turning points in a young man's life—a
theme of vast importance to young men. Dr.
Ryland will also discuss a theme of much
moment to a large party in the Protestant
Episcopal Church—namely, "Confession and
the Confessional," on the use and abuse of
which he will doubtless speak plainly and
forcibly, as he is wont to do. Mr. Frothing-
ham will give utterance to some practical
thoughts on "Spiritual Force and Its Sup-
ply," and Mr. Rossett will magnify his
office and speak of the "Pastorate of God," and
will urge those of his hearers who have not
already done so to "lay hold on eternal life."
Dr. Hawthorne will give some proofs of the
fellowship that exists between the Church on
earth and the Church in heaven, which Paul
speaks of as one family. The Doctor will
also treat of the faith and heroism of Elijah
as an inspiration to the same qualities of soul in
his own people. And thus will the shepherds
feed the flocks over which Christ has made
them overseers to-day.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY did not prevent
the regattas of the amateur oarsmen in Gowanus
Bay. There were three clubs who took
part in the amusement, and the particulars
of the races are elsewhere published.

THE FIRES IN THE WOODS of New Jersey
have made a clean sweep from Sandy Hook
to Tuckerton, and were only subdued by the
rain. Long Branch escaped with the loss of
a few fences and fields—a fortunate escape for
the hotel keepers. The cause was, as usual,
a spark from a locomotive near the Navesink
Highlands and a total want of facilities for
extinguishing the fire before it gained full head-
way. When a railroad corporation sets woods
in a blaze it should devise means to put out
the fire.

Custom House Statesmanship.

We have been so much employed with the
Democratic Convention and our desire to have
that party championed by a lusty leader, whose
name would be the spell of victory, and not
by the pale, melancholy Hamlet in whose
hands already the banner of democracy be-
gins to droop, that we have overlooked our
friends at the Custom House. We allude to
the Custom House now not as a financial
machine, an engine of revenue, but as a
forum of statesmanship. The leaders of the
Custom House are all at their post. Collector
Arthur has returned from Labrador, where he
has been ensnaring the wary salmon and
skilling himself in those devices by which he
may hope to ensure the confiding democracy
at the next election. Ex-Collector Murphy
has returned from Long Branch, his blood
ripened with the salt sea breezes and his
mind elevated by Presidential inspirations.
Surveyor Sharpe is in a state of noisy prepa-
ration for the canvass, while Naval Officer
Ladlin has come home from Martha's
Vineyard in a pious frame of mind,
having had reviving experiences at
camp meeting. District Attorney Bliss is as
fresh and eager as a young bull among the
spring clover. The Hon. Hugh J. Hastings,
the editor in *partibus* of the administration
organ, and who shares with Mr. Murphy the
innermost confidences of the President, re-
turns to New York the captor and executioner
of some two hundred thousand blue fish, and
willing to perform the same offices upon the
democratic party of New York.

Although seemingly a harmonious party
we fear there are sorrows in the Custom
House. Two problems vex the souls of the
administration leaders—namely, John A. Dix
and Alonzo B. Cornell. Mr. Cornell is said
to be in an unhappy frame of mind, lacking
sympathy and appreciation. Some of our
contemporaries, with unnecessary rudeness
of speech, have called him a "sorehead." But
far be it from us to apply Bellevue Hospital
rhetoric to a statesman whose friends include
to be an exact physical type of the immortal
Washington. But Mr. Cornell is not
happy. He would be Lieutenant Gov-
ernor or Governor or Senator, or, in fact,
anything that is handy. He is nothing
but Alonzo B. Cornell, ex-member of the
House, ex-Surveyor of the Port, ex-Speaker.
If there is one thing that "doth like a poison-
ous mineral gnaw the inward" or so acts
upon the blood as to "turn like the mines of
sulphur" it is the "ex" to the young, aspir-
ing politician. And although we have never
been disturbed by an irrepressible enthusiasm
for Mr. Cornell we can enter thoroughly into
his disappointments. We see no help for
him. Governor Dix cannot be overthrown.
We have no doubt that Collector Arthur
would be glad enough to see the Governor
crossing Sandy Hook bar in a revenue cutter,
with Mr. Cornell bearing him company, feel-
ing that Custom House affairs had thereby be-
come largely simplified. But Governor Dix
holds to the Custom House party the relation
of the tiger whom an adventurous sportsman
once seized by the tail. The party don't
want to hold on to him and it cannot let him
go. And he will not die, which would be an
immense comfort to Custom House men of a
mathematical frame of mind, who have been
consulting Vapereau and "Men of our Time,"
English, French and American dictionaries and
insurance time tables to see what possible vi-
tality may remain in the old man's frame.
"Centennial Dix," as his admirers fondly call
him, has more vitality now in his green old
age than a dozen Custom House parties. He
is a problem that cannot be solved. He must
be accepted. There are two facts in his life
which should not, at this time especially, be
forgotten. The one is that he directed that
anybody who trifled with the American flag
be shot on the spot. The other is that he
translated that magnificent hymn of ven-
geance and sorrow, "Dies Irae." The states-
man who would give this order and translate
this poem is not to be trifled with by tax-
gatherers and Collectors of the Port. Mr. Cor-
nell must wait. Let him study patience and
sweet philosophy. Above all things let him
avoid moodiness and nursing sorrow and dis-
content. By these mishaps Fenton fell, and
not only Fenton, but Greeley and Chase
and Sumner. There is nothing a party, es-
pecially a Custom House party composed of
weighers, and tide-waiters, and inspectors,
and storekeepers, living from hand to
mouth, loves more than a cheerful leader.
Let Mr. Cornell imitate the benignant ef-
fervence of Mr. Colfax, who, the more he was
assailed by envy and malice, lifted up his
voice the more loudly in praise of his enemies.

Centennial Dix and his inevitable relation
to the republican party give the Custom House
canvass monotonous interest. But there are
other questions that should be considered.
There is the Presidential question, third
term, and the frightful rumor all the way from
Utica that Mr. Roberts, the accepted candi-
date of Mr. Conkling for Congress, has taken
ground against Mr. Conkling and in favor of
Mr. Blaine as a candidate for the Presidency.
If Mr. Cornell is a malcontent and Mr. Roberts
a mutineer at this stage of the canvass, what
will the future bring? The republican party
cannot stand this annual depletion, but it
should learn wisdom from events, not ignore
issues that live in all men's minds. When a
party falls into the position of being com-
pelled to accept a candidate with whom it has
no sympathy, who in his soul can have but
little respect for its leaders or its principles,
that party is in a sorrowful way.

SENATOR MORTON has just delivered him-
self to the people of Indianapolis of a flaming
speech in denunciation of the Ku Klux, White
League and democratic outrages in the
Southern States upon the poor blacks, and
especially in Louisiana, and in support of the
Kellogg government. Now is the time, there-
fore, for a ringing speech from Senator Car-
penter in exposition of the Kellogg govern-
ment as a usurpation, and of the necessity of
a new election to establish law, order, peace
and confidence in Louisiana.

BROKEN PAYMENTS appear in all their
deformity after the last grenching rain. The
condition of the different avenues leading to
the Park would disgrace a Mississippi town.
The sidewalks in many places require acro-
batic ability in a pedestrian to reach home in
safety. Will the appeals and entreaties of our
much abused citizens constantly fall on deaf
ears, or are the streets to be left as quagmires
and pitfalls without any action on the part of
the authorities?

The Responsibility for Louisiana.

Louisiana is in such a desperate, but fortu-
nately not hopeless, condition that whoever
cares for the welfare of the State should not
hesitate when his merely personal sacrifice
would promote it. It is in Mr. Kellogg's
power to give the State a government which
the people are willing to accept, but that gov-
ernment is not his own. He must be perfectly
aware that he and all who are associated with
him in office have been repudiated by the peo-
ple, and that to the interference of the au-
thority of the United States he owes his
present place. Were it not for the presence
of United States troops in New Orleans, and
what is more important, the national power
and dignity they formally represent, nothing
would save him from abject and ignominious
flight.

But these facts Mr. Kellogg thinks proper
to ignore. There are two persons who claim
to be Governor of Louisiana, of whom he,
unfortunately, is one. His competitor, Mr.
McEnery, has offered to resign and to allow
the people to elect a new Governor. But
Mr. Kellogg declines to accept this offer. He
first asserts that Mr. McEnery has nothing to
resign, which is begging the question. Mr.
McEnery claims that Mr. Kellogg has nothing
to hold, and his view of the political situation
is sustained by this fact, that but for the pro-
tection of the soldiers Mr. Kellogg would
probably be somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico
to-day. The country only knows that there
are two Governors in Louisiana, and it be-
lieves that, in the apparent impossibility of
deciding which is legal, a new election is de-
manded by the general good. In the pres-
ence of this emergency Governor Kellogg
ought not to depend upon quibbles. He
should not say that "no new election is
needed, inasmuch as the constitution of the
State provides for an election for members of
the Legislature early in November next, and
the Legislature that may then be elected will
have it within their power to remove any or
all of the State officials and supply their
places by men of their own choice." This
would be plausible were it not for the fact
that the McEnery party affirms that this new
Legislature would be but the creature of
Kellogg, and that its members would be
chosen under the infamous election laws
which the September revolution intended to
overthrow. Nor is it a question as to whether
Lieutenant Governor Antoine would be a
proper person to succeed Mr. Kellogg, as he
illegally infers. The people of the United
States want both State governments to resign
absolutely, and to permit a new and fair elec-
tion which will, it is fervently hoped, make
further disturbance and bloodshed impossible.

General Butler, who ought to have some
knowledge of Louisiana politics, doubts that
any government exists in Louisiana which
is legal. He affirms that there is no evidence
that either of the rival governments has been
properly elected, or that Congress or
the President can choose between them.
His remedy, like our own, is a
new and fair election, and in
the meanwhile the resignation of both sets
of State officers. The assertion of Senator
Morton that these troubles in Louisiana are
caused only by a hatred of the negroes and of
the white republicans has too much of the
demagogic spirit to be acceptable to the
people. The citizens of New Orleans who led
and approved the revolution are not to be
treated as if they were the Ku Klux of Ten-
nessee. There are greater elements of the
trouble than those of race or politics, and
these it is the province of statesmanship to
recognize. The resignations of McEnery
and Kellogg are demanded by the inter-
ests of the whole country, as well as of
Louisiana, and Mr. Kellogg's declination to
"step down and out" will be, under the pre-
sent circumstances, only a proof of his unfitness
for the office. Both of the claimants are
called upon to resign in the interests of peace
and prosperity, and their patriotism will be
tested by their responses. A new election
must be had before tranquillity in Louisiana
can be assured.

A Venerable Statesman.

The letter of the venerable Havemeyer is so
full of reminiscences that we are naturally im-
pelled to ask the age of the old man. We had
long ago suspected that he was no longer
young, though he is still as frisky and playful
as Joe Bagstock, but we were not prepared to
consider him as old as he seems to be. If we
are to judge him from the data which his let-
ter to John Kelly affords he was contemporary
with everybody. Governor Dix is a mere lad
compared with Havemeyer. Dean Richmond
lived and died, and Havemeyer remembers his
political influence as only one little incident
in public affairs. One Tammany dynasty has
followed another, but Havemeyer appears to
have seen them all. He is older than Tam-
many itself—much older. Jefferson and he
founded the democratic party. Madison and
he ruled it as boys together. Jackson and he
revivified it when they removed the deposits
from the United States Bank. Polk and he
settled our little boundary disputes with Mex-
ico. Lincoln and he conquered the re-
bellion. We are not more certain that he did
not help to write Washington's Farewell Ad-
dress than we are sure he wrote the letter to
John Kelly. If the people he recalls could
be recalled to life again they would indeed be
astonished to find him alive still. How long
he has been in the world nobody can tell, for
there is no contemporary evidence to prove it.
He is old enough to be a myth, and some of
these days somebody will be trying to prove
that he never existed at all. We begin to
doubt it already. Old Parr was a youth com-
pared to Havemeyer, and since Havemeyer
shows such remarkable vigor we should like
to know how old he is, anyhow. Is he not
the oldest inhabitant?

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT have had a hard
time of it recently. First, the roof of the old
market in which they have their armory was
partially consumed by fire, and then the rain
came in and ruined what the fire had spared.
The delay of the Board of Estimate and Ap-
portionment to repair the roof has cost the
regiment a loss of ten thousand dollars—a
sad example of the penny wise and pound
foolish policy.

CLAUDE DUVAL has been outdone in gal-
lantry by Arkansas highwaymen, who, after
requesting the passengers of five stage coaches
to hand over their valuables, treated the
ladies to a box of grapes which they found
among the packages.

Shakespeare and the Stage.

The inquiry into the authorship of the
plays attributed to Shakespeare is still pur-
sued with an energy which shows not only
how great is the interest in the subject, but
how unexpectedly extensive is the knowledge
of it which our reading public possesses. The
stage has done literature vast service, but
none greater than in keeping Shakespeare's
plays before the world. Imperfect and inade-
quate as any performances of "Macbeth" and
"Hamlet" must be, they serve at least to
make thousands familiar with triumphs of
genius who would otherwise probably never
have read the written works. That Shake-
speare's plays keep the stage after nearly three
centuries is certainly strong proof that they
were written by a man thoroughly acquainted
with stage affairs, and it is notable that he
was the only eminent dramatist of his time
who was also an actor. Ben Jonson, who
was a man of learning, survives almost en-
tirely as a name, though "Every Man in
his Humor" is occasionally presented as a
dramatic experiment. Middleton has entirely
disappeared from the stage; Beaumont and
Fletcher; Dekker, whose Candido, the patient
man, is a strong character, is scarcely even
read; Webster, who approaches Shakespeare
more nearly than either of his contemporaries,
still keeps a hold upon the stage with his
strange and terrible tragedy of the "Duchess
of Malfi," in which Mrs. Waller used to play
the heroine effectively a few years ago. But,
speaking absolutely, Shakespeare alone sur-
vives of the dramatists of the Elizabethan era
to hold the mirror up to nature and chide or
cheer the drooping stage.

Something relative to this is pointed out by
Mr. L. Clarke Davis in an interview to-day, in
which he argues that every word stricken
out of "Macbeth" or "A Midsummer Night's
Dream," those plays would be effective as
pantomimes. He refers to the tremen-
dous effect of the knocking at the
gate in "Macbeth" after the murder—a
point which De Quincey treated in one of
his finest essays as an instance of this knowl-
edge of stage effect, and then asserts that
"there is a uniformity and consistency be-
tween the language and the situation that
conclusively proves that the author of the one
was the originator of the other." A similar
view of the structure of the plays is taken by
Professor Hiram Corson, who quotes Edwin
Booth as authority for the statement that "the
author of the plays must have had an
intimate knowledge of stage business." The
entire argument of Professor Corson is well
worth study; he is one of the most exact and
impartial of our Shakespearean scholars, and
his "Jottings Upon the Text of Hamlet" (a
comparison of the readings of the first folio
and the Cambridge edition), is a splendid
contribution to this department of literature.

In presenting these able opinions to the
public, we would ask special attention to the
singular fact that the plays of Shakespeare
still hold the stage, while those of his mar-
velous contemporaries are almost forgotten,
except by the student. This fact seems to sus-
tain the arguments which Mr. Davis and Pro-
fessor Corson have advanced, and is worthy
of the attention of the advocates of the Baconian
theory. Thus far the Baconians are in a
decided minority, and unless they are
able to say more for their great chief and
master it is likely that the weight of evidence
will be against the bold claims they have
made in his behalf.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Patti has taken a house in Paris.
Duchess of Chartres, mother and child, are de-
parting.

In Birmingham, England, they have "an epidemic
of brutality."

Postmaster W. L. Bart, of Boston, is staying at
the Astor House.

Mr. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, is registered at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg arrived last evening at
the Clarendon Hotel.

Pay Director John S. Cunningham, United States
Navy, is quartered at the Astor House.

Ex-Governor H. D. Cooke, of the District of Co-
lumbia,